contrary to the prevailing superstition, it is not domestic animals which show the greatest amount of tooth variation. As to special homologies between tooth and tooth, with which we shall deal on a later page, Mr. Bateson has urged almost insuperable difficulties.

The teeth of the Mammalia are almost without exception " heterodoiit," *i.e.* they show differences of structure in different

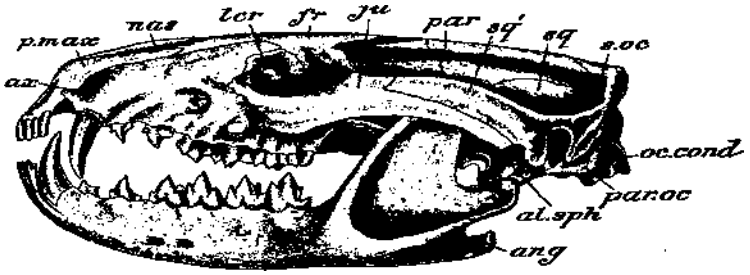

FIG. 34.—Skull of *Dasyurus* (lateral view). *al.spJi,* Alisphenoid ; *a-ng,* angular process of mandible ; *jfr,* frontal ; *Jit,* jugal ; *Zcr,* lachrymal ; *mace,* maxilla ; *nas*$_9$ nasal ; *oc.cond,*.occipital con.dyle ; *par,* parietal; *par.oc,* paroccipital process; *p.max,* breniaxilla ; *s.oc,* snpraoccipital ; *sg,* sqxiamosal ; *sq',* zygoniatic process of sojua-xuosal. (From. Parker and Has well's *Zoology.')*

parts of the mouth. As a general rule, teeth can be grouped into cutting incisors, sharp conical canines, and molars, with a

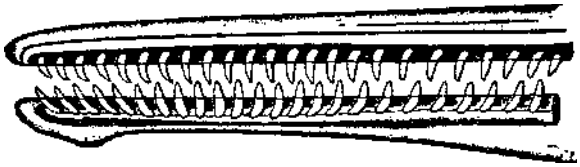

FIG. 35.—Upper and lower teeth of one side of the moxith of a Dolphin *(LagenorJit/n-chus*\ illustrating the homodont type of dentition in a mammal. (After Flower and Lydekker.)

surface which is in the majority of cases suited for grinding. In this they contrast with the majority of the lower vertebrates, where the teeth are " homodont " (or, better, *Jiomoeodonf), i.e.* all more or less similar and not fitted by change of form to perform different duties. But there are exceptions on both sides. In